

bridge Hawkins,
et, wife of Peter
W. Scott,
Curtis K.
A., and Mary
Nov. 20, 1892,
of Emerson,
years, 1 month;
years, 10
and Con B. Fos-

arah Littlefield,

Whitman, aged 84

Doe, aged 84

Wm. Annie May,

James Whitten,

Elizabeth Lane,

22, Miss Annie

Wethers,

John, daughter of

6 months.

Berry, aged 73

John O. Canwell,

John Pulsifer, wife

Jane Newbury,

2 years.

Amelia Webber,

Adams Vina Dorr,

Irs. C. D. Dorr,

John W. Phillips,

17, Mrs. Carrie

Bay Side, aged

17, infant child

15, George E.

Helen Eastman

the late Calvin

Wineapaw, aged

John Willis,

18, Mrs. Ann

er, formerly of

NO.

6

kening people

causing such a

suffering. It

at greatest and

in the cure of

diseases, Dr.

Place, Boston

pick everywhere

out him by it,

so right vain for

an explanation

hanging him about

physician will

an exact ex-

er and what to

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

medicines. The

in curing dis-

correspondence is

then, all about

it will without

and explicit at-

makes you under-

complaint is. He

rest nerve cure,

and nerve in his practice

Choice Miscellany.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Did St-up-on-the-moun't 'n'd take his cheer
Put on the porch, an' if the day was clear,
He'd see the country twenty miles around,
Somebody he'd swear that he could see the
sound—

Then he'd allow he didn't care ter do
No work but set than an' enj' the view.

But on his land was mostly wood an' stumps,
The village people had a lotter fun
'Bout Silas an' his farmin', when the grass
Was thin enough ter let the chipmunk pass,
An' in a place there wer'n't no gittin' through.

He must be sort or foolish, were their view:

But when the city folks come erlong
An' sit down their view, it took mighty strong
Silas and his everlastin' said,
To ask him more'en if 'was medder land;
He set his prides by goin'! He got it too;

High fourties thousand dollars for their view!

—Harry Rommel, in Ladies' Home Journal.

TAKING GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

Methods Which Attend Its Removal From the Bank and Shipment Across the Ocean.

Let us suppose that the London correspondent of a New York house receives a cablegram to ship \$500,000 in gold. A clerk is sent to the bullion office, at the Lombard end of the bank, to ascertain the selling price of gold bars, which lose less by abrasion during transportation than coin.

The bank may refuse to sell bars, but its selling price for eagles as all American coin is called, whether double, single or half eagles, may admit of their being taken more profitably than sovereigns, at the bank's selling price.

It pays better to ship eagles than sovereigns, as the former are available as currency upon arrival in New York, while the sovereigns must go to the assay office.

To fill the order it would be necessary to buy about 26,000 ounces, which would be weighed in the presence of the purchaser and handed over the counter, payment being required, whether for bars or foreign coin, in a check on the bank of England, payable to bearer, or as it is called here an open check, which is cashed by the bullion office while you wait.

In case the bullion office refuses to sell bars or American coin, or fixes the price too high, sovereigns would be withdrawn for shipment. To do this it would be necessary to go to the issue department of the bank and present bank notes or a marked check drawn on the banking department. A marked check, which is seldom required in England, corresponds to the American certified check.

The paying teller at the issue department gives out the gold in bags containing a thousand full weight sovereigns, which are weighed on a delicately-adjusted scales, then placed on a handcart and delivered to the shipper in the courtyard of the bank, the bags being sealed.

Here the bank's responsibility ends, and the coin is left with the shipper, who now employs porters connected with the bank to pack the gold for shipment. Stout boxes made of inch-thick deals or pine, in sizes to hold 500 or 1,000 sovereigns (the latter being generally used for American shipment), are ready, and the shipper places the bags in the box, the porter nailing on the cover and the iron straps.

The boxes are sealed with the shipper's seal, numbered, and, as a rule, the consignee's name is cut on the box.

The freight room on an outgoing steamer being engaged, the steamship company is notified to send to the bank for the boxes of gold and their vans drive into the courtyard of the bank, where the shipper gets a receipt, the steamship company receiving the boxes at the bank and delivering them at the office of the consignee in New York at an inclusive freight charge of three thirty-seconds of 1 per cent. Insuring from the bank to the consignee costs about the same.

The relative return on shipments of sovereigns and American coin from London depends largely on whether the bank's stock of eagles consists of full-weight or light coins. If the double eagles remain the scales at 516 grains each, only \$434,325 could be bought at the present rate for \$100,000, while the same sterling sum would buy \$435,495 in double eagles that had been abroad but a quarter of 1 per cent.

The fact that the bank had a large stock of light-weight coins, received from New York early in the year, admitted of their being taken for shipment to New York, where they would be available as currency upon arrival, instead of shipping sovereigns, which must be sent to the assay office in New York.

The melting charges are light, but every day's delay, with interest at 6 per cent, means a loss of \$90, and three days' delay at the assay office is the usual estimate.

The average return from a lot of 100,000 sovereigns is about \$435,700, so that the difference between shipping light-weight eagles and sovereigns is small; but the cost of shipping at such a figure that gold would be shipped at a loss unless it commanded a premium, as at present, it is important that it be available immediately upon arrival, so that the premium upon currency may be secured and the transaction be made profitable.—N. Y. Times.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

An Officious Smart Man Gets Himself In-
to Trouble.

The smart man was getting off a train, when he saw a couple ahead of him who at once challenged his attention and indignation. The husband was walking off with his hands in his pockets, while the wife carried a baby and a large basket and valise.

This was too much for the smart man, and, stepping up to the overloaded woman, he said:

"Let me assist you, madam," and, seizing the basket and valise, he ran after the husband, whom he grabbed without ceremony.

"Here, sir, carry these things for our wife. I should think you would be ashamed to call yourself a man, and permit your wife to bear all the burdens in this way. Let this be a lesson to you, sir, to—"

"Hello!" interrupted the stranger, indignantly, "she ain't my wife. I never saw the woman in my life till now."

At the same time the woman was writhing at the top of her voice: "Stop thief," and it took the smart man's utmost eloquence to convince the depot policeman that he was not a sneak thief, instead of a self-appointed reformer of other people's morals and manners.—Detroit Free Press.

"Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

INTERESTING RUINS.

An American's Discoveries in Peru and Bolivia—Thought to be the Most Ancient Remains of Lower Civilization to be Found Upon the Western Hemisphere.

Maj. William Sully Beebe, a retired army officer living at Thompson, Conn., is about to send to the leading archeologists of this country and Europe what he considers proofs of some very remarkable discoveries that he has made during researches that have cost him twenty years of study and a large sum of money expended in novel lines of investigation. He believes, says the New York Sun, that his findings will convince scientists that America is the seat of an older source of civilization than either Assyria or Egypt. Maj. Beebe claims that the races that flourished around the Mediterranean—the Accadian, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Roman, and the Greek—practiced themselves to have been the borrowers from an earlier people on this continent, because in the parallels that occur in the early traces of both civilizations the greater purity is found in the American examples. Myths and symbols and folklore tales that European students have not been able to make clear are simplified when read by the light of his American discoveries.

In the journey to distant lands they have been altered, copied blindly or repeated ignorantly, he thinks, so that they have obtained altered or modified meanings on the other side. To give only one example: Maj. Beebe asserts that the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius was at first an armadillo, the name of which in Peru meant an armored hare or rabbit. The sign and name remained the same wherever the armadillo was known, but by the time the symbol reached northern Mexico and the region of our states it became changed to an "armed rabbit"—a rabbit carrying a bow and arrow. It is the same sign, Maj. Beebe says, and stands for the same constellation in the heavens as the European symbol of a man with a bow and arrow, Sagittarius.

Maj. Beebe declares the most ancient remains of former civilization on this continent to be those ruins of temples and of cities that are found in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca on the Bolivia-Peru border. These relics are scattered over a great extent of country and reveal remarkable skill in stone cutting, in architecture and in ornament. This region is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level and too cold to provide sustenance for more than a sparse population, but there is little doubt that its climate and its population were once very different. It once supported thousands of stone-cutters who could neither live nor work there now. The Aymara tribe of Indians, the present inhabitants, have retained in great purity the language they spoke when the Spaniards conquered the country, and at that time the Spaniards took down their fables and legends in great numbers. Maj. Beebe sent a capable man there to verify the old observations and made new ones, and, after a study of eight other American tongues and a delicately-adjusted scale, then placed on inch-thick deals or pine, in sizes to hold 500 or 1,000 sovereigns (the latter being generally used for American shipment), are ready, and the shipper places the bags in the box, the porter nailing on the cover and the iron straps.

The boxes are sealed with the shipper's seal, numbered, and, as a rule, the consignee's name is cut on the box.

The freight room on an outgoing steamer being engaged, the steamship company is notified to send to the bank for the boxes of gold and their vans drive into the courtyard of the bank, where the shipper gets a receipt, the steamship company receiving the boxes at the bank and delivering them at the office of the consignee in New York at an inclusive freight charge of three thirty-seconds of 1 per cent. Insuring from the bank to the consignee costs about the same.

The relative return on shipments of sovereigns and American coin from London depends largely on whether the bank's stock of eagles consists of full-weight or light coins. If the double eagles remain the scales at 516 grains each, only \$434,325 could be bought at the present rate for \$100,000, while the same sterling sum would buy \$435,495 in double eagles that had been abroad but a quarter of 1 per cent.

The fact that the bank had a large stock of light-weight coins, received from New York early in the year, admitted of their being taken for shipment to New York, where they would be available as currency upon arrival, instead of shipping sovereigns, which must be sent to the assay office in New York.

The melting charges are light, but every day's delay, with interest at 6 per cent, means a loss of \$90, and three days' delay at the assay office is the usual estimate.

The average return from a lot of 100,000 sovereigns is about \$435,700, so that the difference between shipping light-weight eagles and sovereigns is small; but the cost of shipping at such a figure that gold would be shipped at a loss unless it commanded a premium, as at present, it is important that it be available immediately upon arrival, so that the premium upon currency may be secured and the transaction be made profitable.—N. Y. Times.

Asked for Information.

Having landed upon the shores of the new world the intrepid colonists reaped a great harvest of experience and other necessities of life in the wilderness.

To the little village there came one day a dozen of the forest. It was the first denizen that had called and he naturally created a sensation.

The red man looked pained when he perceived the evidence of industry before him.

"How 'e," he said.
"Just watch us and you'll see," he joined several of the settlers.

Then the colonists with their posterity proceeded to wipe the aborigines from the face of the earth, approximately.

Thus it comes to pass that the red man of to-day does not say "how." He knows from experience without asking.

"What He Would Learn.

"The repeal of the federal elections will help to educate the colored man of the south," said Col. Seashore recently.

"It will teach him," remarked the Colonel with evident conviction, "to keep away from the polls."—Detroit Free Press.

Just in Time.

"I didn't want to keep you waiting, Mr. Westend, so I came down just as I was," said Miss Darlington, sweetly, as she entered the parlor.

"O, what a whopper!" exclaimed her small brother. "You know you only had on—"

And then Tommy was violently hauled out of the room.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A CLEVER BOSTON GIRL.

Even a Chicago Hackman was Paralyzed by Her Financial Operations.

The Chicago hackman is supposed to be endowed with a full allowance of the smartness peculiar to men in his profession, but a Boston girl is credited with getting the best of him. The hackman himself tells the story, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. His name is Johnson, and his business during the summer has been mainly in the service of the guests in the dormitories of the Chicago university. Johnson has run daily excursions for them through a twenty-five mile drive for one dollar.

Within two days after her arrival Johnson took the Boston young woman out as one of his morning party. She occupied the seat with him and pried him with questions. On the following day when he called for passengers Johnson noticed this Boston girl flying around in a lively way. Soon she came to him and wanted to know how much he would charge to take forty persons up to the center of town and back for an evening reception. He gave his figures, and then she went shopping.

The next day she told Johnson she could get the work done for twenty-eight dollars, and that he might as well take the job at that figure. She preferred his rigs, she said, because they looked nicer than any she had seen elsewhere. Johnson took the job, and on the evening appointed the young woman marshaled out her forty people. They were in evening dress and full of gaiety. Suddenly the Boston young woman spoke out: "We may not all get together when we come back and may be very tired. Suppose I collect the fares now and be done with it?"

She did so, and each person paid her one dollar for the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out twenty-eight dollars and gave it to Johnson, and placing twelve dollars in her own purse rode to the evening's reception with a satisfied smile and a most charming affability. Three days later she did the same thing over again. As she put the twelve dollars in her purse Johnson scratched his head and said to her: "Well, I'll be

"I'll be—"

The next time he proposed a division of the spoils. She eyed him for a minute, saw that he was in earnest, gave him four dollars out of the twelve, and after that they did business on this basis. She got up sightseeing parties inside the fair, theatrical parties, lecture parties, made scores of friends, and at every move seemed to add to her purse. So well did she succeed that she had two months at the fair and went home with one hundred dollars in her pocket.

Johnson says he has traveled about a good bit, his last excursion of importance being a trip to the Paris exposition, but he never saw a person who could "do up" Chicago hackmen as that Boston girl did.

GOLD IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Improved Methods of Working Sulphur.

There is considerable discussion just now, says the Atlanta Journal, about the prospects of gold mining in the south. It is known that there is a vast quantity of gold-bearing rock in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Though millions of gold have been taken out of these beds most of them have not been thoroughly worked and many of them have been merely scratched. Up to the time gold was discovered in California there had been produced in the United States \$12,808,575, and all except \$37,550 came from southern states.

Nearly all the previous gold mining in the south has been conducted on methods which are now obsolete. The improved methods of working sulphur open a new prospect for gold mining in the south.

The official figures show that up to 1892 Georgia had produced \$15,002,260 worth of gold, North Carolina \$21,885,844, and Virginia \$15,189,610. These are the official figures, but the real value of the gold product of these states has undoubtedly been much greater.

Prof. Stone, after a visit to California in 1873, said that he was satisfied that the gold ores in the south are the richest and easiest to work in this country. Recently there have been many prospectors through the gold regions of the south and we look for increased activity in gold mining in Georgia and every other southern state where there are known to be heavy deposits of gold.

COST OF BRITISH DEFENSE.

The Immense Expense Incurred by England's Military Operations.

The British empire spends as a rule upon defense from \$350,000,000 to \$380,000,000 a year, of which the military expenditure of India is the largest item, says Sir C. W. Dilke, in the North American Review. Almost

the whole of this vast sum is expended upon British loans or taxes under the control of the parliament of the United Kingdom, and out of India taxes under the indirect control of the house of commons through the secretary of state, who is a member of the government of the day. This expenditure, although vast, although open to the review that it does not do more than maintain a fleet slightly superior to that of France, and an army of very small numbers, is a feasible as compared (in its ill effect upon the wealth of the nation) with the military expenditure of the United States.

The evidences of the overpressure of taxation in India itself, many as they are, are slight in comparison with those which are present in the case of Italy; and it may be assumed therefore that, while the taxpayers of the United Kingdom and of India may make their voices heard in insisting upon better value for their money, the expenditure will not in itself be brought to an end by bankruptcy.

Taking Precautions.

"Waiter," said the guest, "bring me some mushrooms."

"Single or double price?"

"What do you give with the double price?"

"An insurance policy, sir."—Washington Star.

Capillary Attraction.—No other explanation than that her hair attracted him could be given by a Newark young man who was caught while trying to scissor a tress from the head of a girl who was looking in a store window. A new phase of capillary attraction.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Just in Time.

"Mr. Newlywed—Yes, but there isn't anything in the world we want."

"All right, sir. I'll call again when the honeymoon is over."—Truth.

Her Adoree.—"May I marry your daughter?" Her Father (dejected)—"I don't know." Ask the cook; she runs this house."—Beau Monde.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Philadelphia Ledger.

—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

TERMS.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch, space, \$2.50 for three insertions and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. C. S. Ayer is now calling upon our subscribers in West Kennebunk county.

Mr. J. W. Ketchum is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

Christmas is the next holiday toward which the energies are concentrated. "Santa Claus" is said to be quite poor this season.

Woman's suffrage has triumphed in Colorado, it is said, because the miners, many of whom are bachelors, wish to make the State attractive to women.

Dangerous counterfeit two dollar bills are in circulation. They are very ingenious and are of the issue of the department series of 1886. They have the Hancock head, with the signatures of Treasurer, J. W. Hyatt, and Register of the Treasury, W. S. Rosecrans.

Mr. E. P. Mayo, of the Eastern Advertising Agency of Waterville, has accepted a good salary the general business management of the "Turf, Farm and Home," a paper published at Auburn, and will enter at once upon his duties there. He is a "hustler."

On account of the death of the Judge of Probate of Sagadahoc, the Governor will in January appoint some one to fill the place the remainder of the term. Without doubt Hon. W. T. Hall of Richmond, who has held the place for twelve years, will receive the appointment.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Matthews finds that the value of the new factories, mills, workshops and additions erected in Maine this year is \$88,000 in round numbers. This is a marked falling off, as his reports show that in 1892 the value of these was \$2,128,000, and in 1891, \$6,023,000.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will occur in Augusta the week of January 20th. The terms of office of the following members expire and successors must be chosen: W. H. Vinton, Cumberland; V. P. DeCoster, Oxford; B. F. Pease, York; A. R. Smiley, Somerset; F. S. Adams, Sagadahoc. The Board will be in session two days.

The farmers' alliance of Mississippi held a conference at Tupelo several days ago, and adopted an address to the members throughout the State, urging them to suspend all participation in politics until 1896, and to devote their energies to the profitable diversification of their crops. Their official lecturers were instructed to urge this reform upon the farmers of Mississippi, and to advise them to engage in truck and stock raising.

Mrs. Caroline F. Cowan, widow of Capt. Louis O. Cowan of the First Maine Cavalry, and an old time journalist, died of heart failure, Thursday night, in Biddeford. She was a native of Hallowell and sister of the late Edward Fenn of Augusta. Captain Cowan was postmaster in Biddeford, where he died in 1865. His wife received a commission under President Lincoln to continue in charge of the office. She received a re-appointment from President Grant, and was postmistress nearly ten years. Her age was eighty years. She leaves two sons and four daughters.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland did not eat their Thanksgiving turkey at the White House. In the morning they attended a union service of Presbyterian congregations, and afterwards dined with the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell. Covers were laid for eight, the other guests being Secretary and Mrs. Gresham and Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle. The big Thanksgiving turkey which Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., sent to the White House, in accordance with his custom for the last twenty years, arrived at the Executive Mansion Wednesday, and weighed forty pounds.

Hon. John L. Stevens, recently U. S. Minister to Honolulu, has issued an elaborate reply to Commissioner Blount, which is probably one of the ablest papers that ever came from the pen of Mr. Stevens. He gives his version of Mr. Blount's conduct and associations while at the island; tells the story of the fall of the Queen and the foundation of the new government; gives an exposition of the character of the men who now control Hawaiian affairs, contrasted with that of the favorites of the fallen Queen's dissolute Court; exposes the character of the men who surrounded Mr. Blount and who furnished the material for his report; and closes with a patriotic and truly American statement of the policy of the government on these subjects from its very foundation. The paper is too lengthy for our columns.

On the first of January, 1894, there will be opened in Golden Gate Park in the city of San Francisco, a World's Fair, to be known as the California Mid-Winter International Exposition. Five main structures, with nearly half a million square feet of space available for exhibition purposes have been erected in which displays will be made by most of the leading nations of the world. In addition over three score more of buildings have been provided for exhibiting the resources of the Pacific coast, and for the display of ethnological and other interesting features. These buildings will be surrounded by carefully planned gardens and lawns, and will be ornamented with fountains, statuary, etc. There is every assurance that the exposition will be a material success, and that in point of attractions it will take rank with some of the noted World's Fairs.

THANKSGIVING IN AUGUSTA.

A day almost as perfect as any expected or sought for the latter part of September—bright skies and balmy breezes—a “spared monument” of the departed Indian summer. A quiet and restful day was spent in this city, the attractions of the home and fireside festivities of course predominating.

A congregation larger than the average on these days, gathered at the Methodist church, in a union service. Rev. Mr. Williamson was necessarily absent, but there were present to participate, Rev. Messrs. Cummings, Wyman, Leland, Mead and Newbert. Music was furnished by a select choir, with Cook as tenor and Ward as bass.

The sermon, which was a very bright and interesting one, was preached by Rev. Mr. Cummings of the Methodist church. His text was in the 16th Psalm, 6th verse—“The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.” The Fourth of July, he said, was a day to stimulate patriotism. Thanksgiving is a day dedicated to home and to home influences and gatherings, when the ties of kindred are strengthened. He then proceeded to contrast the present with the past, with the time when the first Thanksgiving was held. Our blessings are so many and so common, that we hardly take a note of them, and fail to appreciate them as we should. He considered the former methods of transmitting the news from mouth to mouth, and in public assemblages, modes of travel, methods of communication, manner of living, and all those matters entering into the daily life of the people, in striking contrast to our present methods and practices. And, above all, there is the spirit which enters in and permeates all, the broad, liberal and Christian spirit. A stagnant pool, with no outlet, after a while becomes offensive. In the old days men were apt to become narrow and bigoted because of their isolation and lack of facilities for reaching other men. They became in full sympathy with their circumscribed environments. The “good old times” were only so in imagination. The march of science and intellectual and moral and spiritual attainments, the wonderful inventions that have added so much to the comfort of the people, and increased the facilities for prosecuting business, have been consummated and brought up to this point even during the lives of some whom he saw before him. Fortunate are we if we improve our God-given privileges.

Thanksgiving day at the Insane Asylum is looked forward to and talked about for months by the inmates as are Christmas and other special occasions. Standing in the kitchen beside the long row of cars loaded for dinner, after having watched the scores of turkeys and chickens removed from the oven, seeing the abundance of food and great variety going to every hall, the wish naturally arose that some friend of every inmate might stand at our side and realize the effort put forth for the comfort and satisfaction of each. Later on as the attending physicians passed through each dining hall it was a pleasure to hear the greetings, “come Dr. here’s room for you. We are having a good dinner and plenty of it, come and join us.” In the evening two hundred and fifty patients were gathered in, amusement hall, to listen to the well arranged programme by the excellent orchestra.

Just glance at the bill of fare provided for the unfortunate at the almshouse, and see if the poor of the city are not kindly cared for:

Chicken Soup. Roast turkey with cranberry sauce. Roast duck with mint sauce. Queen olives. Celery, fritters and apples. Baked, boiled and mashed potatoes. Turnips. Onions. Corn. Peas. Tomatoes. Squash. Mixed pickles.

Green apple pie. Mince pie and cheese. Plum pudding with lemon sauce. Washington potato cake. Frosted cake. English walnuts. Apples. Fife-borts. Bananas. Grapes. Oranges. Tea and coffee.

INSURANCE OF FARM BUILDINGS.

Fires are frequent among farm buildings. Unlocked for unbaited, and without warning, the destroyer comes, and valuable property—the house—passes in flame and smoke. Scarcely a week passes without the press recording more or less of these fires here in our own country. Of very many of them the record is, “buildings and contents a total loss—no insurance.”

The relations with the French Republic are not sanctioned by the best precedent, and, when allowed, tends to encourage strife and strife. Under no circumstances can the relations of the government be considered under the ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they apply.

The convention between our government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effect by the arbitration of the two commissioners provided for. The two governments agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably check the surrender of the insurgents with celerity.

The war in Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

The purchases of silver in Samoa was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was averted by the intervention of King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgents. Rivalry defused the animosity of the German naval vessels present subsequently the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and 30 of his principal supporters were deported to a penal colony of the Manua Islands, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility of the two governments.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Items of Maine News

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

KENNEBEC COUNTY NEWS.

—The Catholics of Gardiner netted \$700 from their fair.

—The steamers *Islander*, *Lizzie Snow* and *Gardiner* are at winter quarters in Southport.

—Frank Baker of Gardiner, aged 14 years, is critically ill from blows inflicted by a man named Dowling, who since has disappeared from the city.

—Mr. Charles F. Hathaway, an old and respected citizen of Waterville, died Tuesday, after an illness of only a few days, aged 78.

—The Maine Pedagogical Society will meet at Waterville, Dec. 28-30. The railroads give single fares for the round trip, and there will probably be a large attendance.

—Friday evening Mrs. Catherine Tofte dropped dead near her home on Silver St., Waterville, who was returning from a church sewing circle. The cause of her death was heart disease. She was 77 years of age.

—Several days ago, a little child of Mr. Marceau of East Monmouth pulled a table upon which were dishes and a pail of water, over onto himself, cutting his head and face in a shocking manner. The child is now doing well.

—Mr. Josiah Smith of Smith Bros., Gardiner, met with quite a painful accident, Wednesday evening. A scuttle door being open in the floor of their store, he did not see it in the dark, and fell about six feet into the basement. He dislocated his left shoulder, and badly bruised his lower limbs.

—Kennebelle Lodge, F. and A. M., Hallowell, held their annual election, with the choice of the following officers: W. M., Cyrus Russell, S. W., Alfred C. C. W., Isham H. C. S. D., Geo. A. Safford; J. D., Ernest Currier, Secretary; J. J. Jones; Tress, Nathan Niles; Tyler, E. W. Whitecomb.

—At a town meeting held in Bath, Saturday, it was voted to allow the Water Company to change its source of supply from Thompson's brook to Lake Nequas set in Woolwich.

—There are quite a number of candidates for the position of Commander of Seth Williams Post. The contest is a very friendly one.

—In the presence of a large congregation, Rev. Dr. Penney, recently of this city, on Sunday morning last, preached his inaugural sermon as pastor of the Free Baptist church in Auburn.

—Adelman Hutchinson, aged 15 years, suspected of being guilty of several robberies committed at Bangor, recently, and who acknowledges perpetrating one, has been arrested.

Rev. Asa F. Hutchinson, Free Baptist, passed away very peacefully at his home in South Portland, Saturday evening. Dec. 2d. He was born in Buckfield Aug. 1st, 1824.

Fred C. Bradbury of Saco, who was thrown from his carriage by his horse becoming frightened at a pile of trees beside a railroad bridge, has brought a suit for damages against the Boston & Maine in the sum of \$1000.

The Department of Maine, G. A. R., does not want candidates for Department Commander. Col. L. D. Carver of Rockland, Maj. W. H. Green of Portland, Maj. W. Wesley Gilmore of Oakland and Col. W. T. Eustis of Brunswick Post, are already in the field.

Dr. John Robbins of Norridgewock, a physician and citizen, died at his home, Wednesday morning, after a long illness, aged about 69 years. He had been a member of the legislature, and a member of the U. S. Examining Board of Surgeons.

George E. Tate of Biddeford, a granite contractor, who superintended the construction of most of the piers and abutments in the western section of the State, on the Boston and Maine, died last week, aged 60. He was a native of Westbrook, and leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters.

—Our Baptist friends are to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of their meeting house, on Friday, Dec. 15th. There will be a supper, addresses by Rev. Dr. Ricker, Rev. Mr. Wyman, Rev. Mr. Long of Winthrop, and others. There will be a grand reunion of the church and society.

—Mr. Geo. W. Bull of Arroostook county, who has been acting as local reporter and correspondent of several county and State papers, has accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the *Kennebelle Journal*. The Arroostook papers say he is an active and deserving young man.

—On Friday, Mr. J. W. Bangs, of the firm of Bangs Brothers, while in the lumber yard, met with an accident by a pile of hard pine lumber falling upon him. A portion of the lumber fell upon his left leg, badly bruising it. Had it not been for a stout-legged boot, the limb would have been broken. As it was, no bones were broken.

—George V. S. Michellis, who has been on the reportorial staff of the *Kennebelle Journal* for two years and a half, with the present month over his connection with that paper. He has secured a situation on the leading Boston dailies. We have watched with interest and pride the progress of this young man in his chosen field of work. He has the true instincts of a useful and successful newspaper man, and we predict that he will demonstrate that fact in the larger field to-day, Thursday:

Prof. Walter Valentine, Orono. Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do as he pleases with any audience. I think that Mr. Fuller has struck a rich vein, more promising than a Kansas geyser. Success to him. He deserves it.

—On next Monday evening, Dec. 11th, Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., editor of the *Rockland Tribune*, will lecture at the First Baptist church in this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle, and for the benefit of the funds of the church. Fuller is the funniest man on the press of Maine, and his lecture is said to be equal to the best efforts of Bob Burdette. A treat is in store for our people. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Waterville, recently heard it there, and says this:

—I went to hear the lecture of Mr. W. O. Fuller, Jr., the other night, for three reasons: Partly because I always like to hear some other fellow, rather than my public enemy, talk. I wanted him paid for my ticket, and I wanted my money back, partly because I know and like Fuller's brother. I didn't expect to laugh much, because the lecture was advertised as a humorous one; but for once the performance was equal to the bill. I did laugh, and am not ashamed to own it. The drollery of the lecturer was irresistible. He can do

Poetry.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR'S WIFE.
You have heard of the country editor's life,
With its care and worry and doubt,
Of the shabby-genteel of his sooty clothes,
Or his diamond pipe and his calm repose.
His happiness, money and youth.

But say, have you heard of the editor's wife?
Of that silent companion, who,
With a blending of sentiment, beauty, skill,
With a temperate knowledge, tact and will,
The whole of his labor can do?

It is she who embodies the garments worn
By the editor's hard old chair,
Now dressed with cushions, soft and neat
And decked up with tides and ribbons
sweet.

Which once was so poor and bare.

It is the editor's wife, a way or behind,
With more hands and more haste,
She directs his wrappers so they can be read
And writes his leaders right out of her head.
And willingly makes her soaks.

She reads the magazines, papers and books;
At the cradle she softly rocks;
While the editor sits in his easy chair,
With his anger thrust in his tangled hair,
She quietly reads his books.

Then she reads the ads with the editor,
Just to find what each has to offer,
"But the editor's ad of the jeweler, there,"
So he says, "the harness, and human hair
Must be taken out in trade!"

She wears the corsets he gets for ads,
And rattles his sewing machine;
She uses the butter and eggs and things
The country subscribes so faithfully brings,
With a cheerfulness seldom seen.

But her life, so full of merry delight,
Has one dark cloud, alas!
Though she shares his tickets to the circus
And plays,
To lectures and negro minstrels gay,

She can't use his railroad pass!

When time hangs heavy on his hands
She begins to sing,
With the love and laughter, music and song,
And pleasant talk, and thus ripples along
The whole of each leisure day.

Oh! who would exchange this sweet content.
This simple and trusting life,
For that of a queen of royal birth!
For the happiest woman on all this earth
Is the country editor's wife.

—Margaret A. Oldham, in N. Y. Sun.

Our Story Teller.

A SUDDEN SUBMISSION.

When Miss Winifred Driscoll left the Western University, where her education had been completed, she realized that she merely had learned what she wished to know. The acquisition of this knowledge was to be the purpose of her future life. Among the many well-fixed ideas in her very clever little mind, the best fixed was her ability to care for and direct herself. She was independent of intellect, which she worshipped, and of body, which she affected to despise. There was no reason why she should not become a Hypatia—even if Hypatia was beautiful.

True, there was her guardian, Amos Granthey—it was to his home in the eastern metropolis whither she was now bound—but so long as she did not exceed her allowance he would never interfere with her plans. As for his wife and daughter, they treated her with that deferent affection which a prodigal intuitively demands.

Miss Driscoll's itinerary took her over a little-traveled road through a sparsely-inhabited country. There were but few passengers in the car with her; indeed, there seemed but few on the train, judging from the leisure which the negro porters found for card playing and reveling in a rear section. For some reason, they were unruly and boisterous, but Winnie didn't mind their conduct, for she ignored it. She bore with a folk's wariness on philosophy, and it was an act of aggression. As for the act of society, she was vastly pleased. People who had never written surely could not compare with those who had. Coquetry was beyond her litany; she needed no deliverance from it. The modern young man she contended as the shadow of an ideal. Had here been the days of Wallace or Nelson, or even Ellsworth, she might have deemed love a subject worthy of mature deliberation. But as it was, she was skeptical of its existence, and contemptuous of its nature, if it did exist.

There was a young man on her very car, an unobjectionable, unassuming young man apparently, since he kept his seat, and also read. That was right. It would be hypercritical to blame him for being where he doubtless had a right to be; therefore, let him go into oblivion with the porters. Winnie did not even trouble herself, for it would have been a trouble, to scan his face. For one thing, she was near-sighted—a defect which gave a dreamy charm to her eyes—for another, she was quite too interested to risk losing her place.

One day, in the loneliest part of this lonely journey, there was much jolting and stopping and backing of train and shrieking of engine. Any ordinary young woman would have put her head out of the window to the detriment of her hat; but Winnie considered neither the commotion nor her bonnet. If there had been a collision ahead, and all running on time was disarranged, she presumed that the train hands understood their business. She certainly did hers, which was to improve her mind. However, toward evening, when they reached an isolated hut called the "junction," and the car in which she rode was shunted on a siding, and the train went on without it, and there were no sights nor sounds of the train on the bisecting road, which was to annex and draw it, then Winnie doffed to make inquiries, for she had not planned to camp out, which produced both chagrin and alarm. She learned that the connection had been missed, and that the car must remain there for twenty-four hours. She perceived that her informant, the porter, was insolent and intemperate, and that several of his associates, in similar condition, too, had contrived to be left with him. But Winnie had the stout heart of inexperience. Her personal dignity had always sustained her in the crises of school life. She, therefore, relied upon a veil as if it were a shield.

When the porter roughly announced that "those who wanted to eat had better up stamp lively to the hotel, a mile distant down the cross road," she shrugged her shoulders and said she wasn't hungry, thus proving her allegiance to the state of philosophy, and resumed her reading. The rest of the company, two fat and seafish middle-aged men, intent on cocktails; an old couple with an irritable grandchild, and the modest young man, departed. None of them headed her except this latter, who advanced and hesitated and stopped, and then, discouraged by her indifference, went his way.

The girl was left alone, as she thought, and the lights blinked and

glimmered, and the night came down, not darkly, but like a mountain mist. From the wood issued the murmur of insects and the ripple of a brook, a lul- laby sound of which she was conscious, as one who listens to singing is conscious of an unobtrusive accompaniment. But, of a sudden, her thoughts leaped from the page to herself, her physical self, now revealed as a shrive most precious, most sacred. Within that peaceful lullaby other sounds were obtruding, faint indeed, but awesome from their very obscurity. Was there not a stealthy step? Oh! was there not a stifled breathing? Winnie sprang to her feet and looked about. She caught one glimpse of a dark, crouching form, one gleam from wickedly glowing eyes. She flung her heavy valise in the wrench's face, and then sped through the car to the ground and along the road.

The way was winding, threading the wood with the eccentricity of embroidery. In the west the twilight struck on a glittering object high in the air. It was the ball on the flagstaff of the hotel, and to Winnie a star of hope. As she ran, she prayed, and as she prayed she cried out to the Butler: "Mind, only a half-glass for that boy," and then, "Fill it with water, Ambrose," and Ambrose smilingly obeyed, while the Butler nearly dropped the cooler in consternation, and Winnie's highly intelligent nose expressed his highest degree of contempt.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man, surely, noticeable on account of his defects. Well, it was remarkable for a modern young man to even attain distinction in this line. Why didn't he talk? Because she was received, that didn't excuse him from his obligation of attention.

A singular young man

Horse Department.

The Orloff stallion Krakus who trotted a mile lacking a few yards, in Russia, in 1890, is to remain in this country. The introduction of first-class individuals of this family will, we believe, be of lasting benefit to the country at large.

The horse Gordon Sina by Island Chief, which came to Maine from the Provinces, in his first race trotted in 2.20½, and afterwards trialed in 2.13½, at Riga, did not prove the winner may be looked for and has been sold to Mass., parties for \$1500.

To-day we have a three-year-old equaling the record of Maud S., that stood seemingly invincible from 1885 to 1891. We have two four-year-old stallions not only beating, but beating "way off," an aged stallion record that stood unequalled from 1884 until 1889; and, more significant still, we have to-day a dozen horses that have either beaten or equalled the time that only one had been able to touch till two years ago.

Although the Barret sale of horses at action was advertised for Nov. 28th, rain or shine, it was nevertheless postponed until Dec. 8—Friday of this week, by reason of the storm, and gale presiding at the advertised hour. Parties looking for a good driver or brood mare should not neglect the opportunity here offered to secure choice stock at their own prices. Sale positive Dec. 8th, at Hart farm, Peering. No such chance will be offered in Maine this year as this.

C. J. Hamlin once said in reference to breeding horses: "No man can afford to experiment at the present time. The ground has all been gone over and the wise breeder will avail himself of demonstrated facts." If this was true five years ago it is especially so to-day. Whether or not men will do this remains to be seen. Demonstrated facts all point to the breeding of colts in increased numbers next year, the feeding of those already on the farm, the dropping out of the speed question and the training of the colts for the road, and especially the use of stallions next season bred for highest excellence in road qualities. Demonstrated facts will, if followed, lead away from many practices of to-day and something better.

The American Hackney Horse Society has offered a challenge cup, value \$500, to be competed for at the New York Horse Show by the first prize winners in the regular classes, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The competition will also be open to first-prize winners in the hackney classes at any of the previous horse shows held under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association. The challenge cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner, and until it is so won the cup will be retained in the possession of the Hackney Society.—Exchange.

Might this example not be profitably followed by our agricultural societies and under the conditions make competition brisk and the award one worth seeking diligently for.

The original Justin Morgan was an all-round sort of horse. He was a fast walker, but not much of a trotter as speed goes nowadays, and knew all the fancy saddle gait of the time. He was also a good short-distance runner. Lindsay, in his "History of the Morgan Horse," said of his ability as a sprinter: "Running horses short distances for small stakes was very common in Vermont fifty years ago. Eighty rods was very generally the length of the course. Among the many races of this description that he ran were two in 1790, at Brookfield, Vt., one with a horse called Sweepstakes from Long Island, and the other with a horse called Silvertail from St. Lawrence county, New York; both of these he beat with ease. Mr. Morgan, who then owned him, offered to give the owner of Silvertail two more chances to run the stakes, which was \$50, by walking the horses for it, but the offer was declined."

Some who speak on the subject try to make a point by asserting that the horse that has been clipped is more liable to catch cold than his brother who has not been introduced to the clipper, says C. H. Wood, V. S. This, however, is not correct, as in practice we find it is the unclipped animal that almost invariably catches cold. According to the author above quoted clipping and singeing a horse renders him far less liable to catch cold than his natural state. There is no possible doubt but an animal's health is slowly, certainly, surely undermined by being permitted to wear thick, hairy hair, while at the same time he is compelled to work so hard or so fast as to produce perspiration. The latter takes hours to dry, and frequently breaks out afresh, thus greatly debilitating the animal and reducing his strength. With good blanketing and protection from exposure the clipping of heavy-haired horses is a benefit rather than injury.

THE PROBLEM.

Editor of the Farmer, (horse department): In an able and interesting editorial of a few weeks ago, I noticed the following: "A 2.40 horse stands no chance to-day on the track or road."

That a 2.40 horse has no place on the race course to-day goes without question, but are we to understand that a horse that can trot in 2.40 has no place on the road, providing he possesses the qualities desirable in the roadster? I, for one, what per cent of the horses raced in to-day come up to the standard, and what is to be done with those that do not meet the requirements of that standard?

Does this mean that the horses we raise for driving purposes in the future must be able to trot in better than 2.40 without training in order to meet the demands of the market?

Our correspondent answers himself in this query. The fact indicated will lead to a reduction in fees and a change in standard of quality. It will also lead to a study of the fitness of things, and men will remember that a stallion is only one-half in the breeding problem, unless he represents continuity of thought and purpose through successive generations, until prepotency of reproductive power is his.

As before indicated, get rid of everything not wanted, not sound, not positive in its make up. Then go to work and breed for quality, for individuality. Don't discard the brood mares which in any measure fill the bill, but use them, and patronize only such horses as are individually, in size, color, form, substance, courage, walking and road qualities, what you desire your colts to be, and, above all, see to it that these stallions are true and fixed representatives of these ideas, through successive

7. Why is it, that while there are thousands of horses for sale in the State of Maine, that the horse buyers who come here from other States in search of good gent's drivers are unable to find what they want? Is it because there are no fast trotters? Is it because there are no trotters, in Maine, that are for sale without records, in Maine, that are for sale at reasonable prices? Or is it because the trotters do not meet the demand of the fastidious buyer? Why is it that you cannot find one first-class gent's driver?

8. When yearling and two-year-old colts—the get of our best trotting breeders—cannot be sold for enough to pay the service fees of their respective sires, what inducement is there for us to breed that class of stock?

You have kindly intimated the classes of horses for which there is likely to be a demand in the market in the future.

9. When yearling and two-year-old colts—the get of our best trotting breeders—cannot be sold for enough to pay the service fees of their respective sires, what inducement is there for us to breed that class of stock?

10. Why is it, that while there are thousands of horses for sale in the State of Maine, having other duties, more will be realized by clinging to those named than by trying others.

Just as surely as the poultry fanciers allow the yearly exhibitions to die out, just so surely will the breeding of pure bred stock lose its interest and the quality fail. There is needed this constant incentive in order for improvement. Without it there is no special purpose, and one falls into the error of thinking that what is well enough, while all the time through the letting go of active work the stock is depreciating. Let the yearly poultry exhibitions be kept up, that the standard of utility may be advanced. Not to further the breeding of non-essential traits, but essentials—size and production should be the objective points, and because color of skin and leg and general health should receive special attention. Let us have the yearly poultry exhibitions.

For the ordinary farmer to engage in breeding and developing trotters, would, I think, be to invest in a scheme far more detrimental to his financial interests than investments in the famous Louisiana lottery; his contributions would be greater and his prizes fewer and far less valuable. It may also be a debatable question whether we can successfully compete with our Western breeders to produce the heavy drivers.

I think, however, that therefore our only chance is to produce the high grade driving horse you have described, a horse with all the desirable qualities imaginable, in large quantities, that can draw two men in a buggy, ten miles an hour, and speed a mile in better than "2.40." We formerly raised good colts from mares of Morgan, Messenger, Black Hawk, Witherell, Knox, Drew and Fearnaught descent, but disregarding the advice often given in the Farmer, we have sold the best mares and filled their places with cold-blooded, inferior ones, and have never raised a single good driving trotter; we have drawn a few prizes, and their fame, and that of their breeder or owner, has been heralded abroad through the land; but we have our barns full of "trotters that can't trot"—a lot of scurbs that nobody wants at any price, and which are worthless for any purpose known to civilized man.

9. What shall we do with them, and where shall we get the stock for laying the foundation for the horse you have described? A. B. C.

But for the direct questions asked by our esteemed correspondent we should consider the points raised fully answered in the closing section of the above letter. Here is a breeder who for eight years has been at work on the trotting horse problem, using one of the most popular blooded horses in the State, a horse of fine form, very stylish, a little under size, but closely allied to the most fashionable family in Maine, and because of that fact expected to throw prizes every time.

At the time the experiment was begun the writer was consulted, and urged the necessity for leading not following the market for any growing nothing not in line with highest market demands, emphasizing then the necessity for growing trotters with extra road qualities to insure profitable sales. Taking up the questions in their order the answers would be:

1. We are to understand that a 2.40 horse bred and educated for the track alone has no chance to-day, and for this reason.

In fitting for races all thought of the walking gait or of road qualities, of style in the harness or of good disposition on the road, are placed behind the track work, which is an ambling gait for exercise and fast work for development. Comfort in driving, symmetry of form, softness of carriage are non-essentials here. The 2.40 trotter possessing the qualities of a good road horse will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

2. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

3. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

4. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

5. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

6. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

7. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

8. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

9. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

10. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

11. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

12. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

13. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

14. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

15. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

16. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

17. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

18. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

19. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

20. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

21. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

22. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

23. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

24. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

25. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

26. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

27. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

28. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

29. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve miles an hour, will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

30. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the per cent falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

31. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, round knee action to be headed, have good form throughout, courageous, fast walkers, and with a bold, free action in trotting. Such horses, capable of, and anxious to cover twelve

